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6 weeks	4.00	6.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	9.00	12.00	14.00	17.00	24.00	35.00
6 months	8.00	13.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876. NUMBER 14.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—D. B. Bradford.
Commissioners — Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitcomb, C. B. Brothers, John Wood.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell.
Attorney—J. L. Ball.
Clerk—Wm. Krauss.
Constable—Monroe Whedbee.
Post-master—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. E. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. F. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City

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O. C. POOL. W. F. POOL.

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier

Board of Directors:

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Albemarle House,

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides a few good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

If I Should Die To-Night.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its final resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness
And fold my hands with lingering caress,
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought;
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Errands on which the willing feet had sped;
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words, would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully;
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften, in the old familiar way,
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all to-night.

Oh! friends, I pray to-night
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow—
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Think gently of me; I am travel worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh! hearts estranged; forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

THE RESCUE.

A STORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

During the last years of the war I was serving in the capacity of petty officer on the United States ship of war E-sex. Some time during the month of March, 1865, and while we were lying at our station at Memphis, Tennessee, it was my fortune to be an eye-witness to one of the most terrible calamities pen ever attempted to describe. I refer to the burning of the steamer Sultana, caused by the bursting of her boiler from being overloaded, she having on board at the time twenty-three hundred and sixty soldiers, all of whom had just been released from Confederate prisons.

These poor fellows, as it were, almost in sight of their long-lost homes, were hurled without a moment's warning to a terrible death. There were also on board forty passengers, men, women and children; and, besides this immense load of human beings, her boiler deck was crowded with horses and mules.

I first saw the Sultana as she rounded the point below Fort Pickering, in plain view from our deck, and she presented the appearance of an immense moving mass of human beings; it seemed as though every foot of space, from her hurricane deck down, was crowded. She was loudly cheered by crowds of people, who lined the wharves and levees. She steamed up by us, slowly, and tied up alongside of a coal barge, just above where we were moored. It being in the early evening, and I having business ashore, I thought no more of her for some hours. I remained on shore until near eight bells (midnight), and as I came on board my own ship I noticed that she was still there; I could distinctly hear the merry song of the roustabouts, as they trundled the coal on board, mingled with the merry making of the soldiers. Ah, little thought they of the terrible doom that was soon to befall them!

I slung my hammock in the port gangway, it being the river side of the ship, and was soon fast asleep. It seemed to me, however, that I had scarcely closed my eyes when I was awakened by a confusion of sounds and discordant cries, that seemed to come from the river. Starting up, I distinctly heard the words: "My God, help!" and I supposed of course that some unlucky sailor had fallen overboard. About this time the shrill pipe of the boatswain's whistle sounded through the ship, accompanied by the hoarse call: "Turn out all hands!" "Man the boats!" and before I could get on deck all the boats had been manned, and shot out in the murky darkness, it being impossible to see anything a cable's length ahead; but a more appalling scene can hardly be conceived. The river seemed to be alive with drowning men, some praying for assistance, some cursing the fate which, after a day or two of liberty, had condemned them to a horrible death, others shrieking aloud in agony, while over and above you could hear the last gulp of some miserable wretch as he, screaming for assistance, sunk to rise no more. A few words from the officer of the deck told the whole story. The Sultana left the coal barge about two o'clock in the morning, proceeding on her way up the river; and just after rounding the point, some five miles above the city, her boiler exploded, and she had taken fire and was burning up. Just at this time the captain, who had been awakened by the confusion, came out of his cabin, and demanded an explanation as to its cause. A few words made the necessary explanation. He instantly demanded if the boats had all been sent out. I told him they had, with the exception of the first launch. This boat was a large, unwieldy craft, carrying twenty oars and a brass twelve-pounder swivel gun amidship. She had no regular crew, and was used, principally, for picket duty. The instant the captain ascertained that she had not been sent out, he ordered me to man her at once, take command, and pull out to the rescue. Now, although this was not in my line of duty, I promptly responded, and soon succeeded in picking up a motley crew of cooks, stewards, cabin boys and idlers. But a great difficulty to our further progress here presented itself. The launch was lying between the ship and shore, and forward of the stern line, which was drawn taut, at a point just above the water line, and all our attempts to get the unwieldy launch under it were vain. Here, again, the authority of the excited captain solved the problem; he discovered our dilemma, and shouted, at the top of his voice: "Cut the line and pull away." An ax was soon found, and the immense hawser lopped off; and we soon found ourselves drifting toward the gulf of Mexico. The crew being unused to pulling an oar in concert, were unable to hold her stationary on the river, the current being very strong. We managed, however, to bring her to a standstill at a point nearly opposite to Fort Pickering. Ordering the men to hold her stationary, bow up stream, I took my station forward so as to be able to assist any who might come in contact with us; and the reader may judge something of the number of persons in the water from the fact that thirty-five were taken out by us in two hours. And right here begins the coincidence which I started out to relate. It was now broad daylight; we had been twice ashore with cargoes of living freight both to lighten our load and to give those that were rescued a chance to warm themselves by the large fires that had been built all along the shore. Upon resuming our station the third time, near the middle of the stream, I saw floating toward us what was evidently the head of a lady, just above the water; all the support she had was a side casing to a stateroom door. As she came up to the bow of the boat, I seized her and drew her aboard; she murmured a faint "My God, I thank you!" and immediately became insensible. She was so benumbed with cold that her form was perfectly rigid; the sailors immediately proffered round jackets and overshirts, in which I wrapped her, until we could pull ashore and deliver her into the hands of the Sisters of Charity. Soon after we were towed by a gunboat to our own ship, and I heard nothing more of the lady until afternoon, when I received word by a messenger boy that a lady wished to see me at the Overton hospital. I repaired thither immediately, and found the woman we had rescued lying on a cot, in a very feeble condition, but tenderly cared for. She poured out her thanks for her deliverance, but mourned deeply for her husband and little girl, with whom she was on her way up the river. They were from Texas on their way North. She said her husband had four thousand dollars in gold concealed about his person, and never could have kept afloat any length of time. Her little girl she had not seen since going to bed in her stateroom. When she was awakened by the explosion she found herself alone in her room, and rushed out into the cabin, where the utmost confusion prevailed. The fire was already sweeping aft, and driving hundreds into the river; and her only escape from a lingering death by fire was to jump into the river, already a surging mass of drowning horses, mules, men, women and children. What a leap for a fragile woman! but desperate as it was she must make it. Thrice she had secured a partial support, in the shape of a door or a bale of goods, but was each time rudely thrust aside by strong men, frantic with terror. At last she secured the little bit of board, which was her only support until taken out of the water some three hours afterward. God only knows what that poor woman suffered in those hours of terrible agony. Bereft of husband, child, fortune, everything gone, and nothing but a frail piece of board between her and death. The scene in the hospital was heart-rending. A large portion of those rescued were so badly scalded, or otherwise injured, that they were in extreme agony, and afterward died. Out of twenty-five hundred souls on board there were but about three hundred saved alive. I called upon the lady two or three times during the succeeding week, each time finding her a little stronger, but much depressed in spirit from the dark prospects for her future.

Ten days after the calamity I was standing near the steamboat landing watching a tinclad as it slowly rounded to and made fast to a wharf boat. As soon as the gangplank was thrown out a man sprung ashore with a little girl in his arms. He approached the spot where I stood, and, judging from my uniform that I belonged to the navy, addressed me, inquiring if I knew where the survivors of the Sultana rendezvoused. They were.

I told him that I did, upon which he asked me, with trembling lips, if there were any ladies saved. I told him there were, and, suspecting his identity, asked him if his name was not Ennis.

"My God! yes," said he, grasping my hand.

"Then, sir, your wife is alive and well."

The reader can better imagine his joy than I can describe it.

"And this," said I, "is your little girl."

He answered in the affirmative, and, as we proceeded toward the hospital, told me his singular story. On the night of the accident, he had taken his little girl from the stateroom into the cabin to procure for her some water. Not finding any in the after part of the cabin, he left her there and went forward. While forward the explosion occurred; the boat parted in the center, and thus separated him from his wife and child in the moment of their direst peril. Being a strong swimmer he kept himself afloat in the vicinity of the wreck, and just as he had secured for himself a door, some white object dropped into the water within four feet of him. He immediately grasped it with a wild hope, that was gratified at once. It was his own darling baby, who had been thrown overboard, to save her from the fire, by Edwin M. Safford, a member of the Tenth Indiana cavalry. This Safford was saved by our boat, and was my guest on the Essex for three days after the accident; and from his description of the little girl I had recognized them so readily at the steamboat landing. Mr. Ennis kept himself afloat by means of the door until he reached a point some ten miles below Memphis, where he was rescued by an old colored man, who lived on an island near by, who took them to his cabin and nursed them through five days of delirious insensibility. Upon regaining his mind, Mr. Ennis hailed the first boat bound up stream, and was taken on board and brought to Memphis, where he landed with the faint hope of finding out something in regard to his wife. Ten minutes' walk brought us to the Overton; the meeting that followed I shall not attempt to portray. The entire family were reunited. Mr. Ennis had saved his money, and ten days afterward they took passage on a steamer for Cairo.

A Dog Case.

A dog case, tried in the circuit court at Saginaw, is fully reported in the *Michigan Lawyer*. The plaintiff raised berries for the market, and had a little dog that industriously drove away the birds from the crop. The defendant owned a big dog, and one day the little dog chasing birds into the defendant's premises, was bitten by the big dog, and mortally wounded. The plaintiff proved the uncommon value of his dog, and demanded damages. The defendant justified the conduct of his dog under a statute which says that it is the duty of every police officer or constable to kill unlicensed dogs. The plaintiff's dog was not licensed. The judge, in his charge to the jury, said: "It does not appear from the record, and the court will not presume, that defendant's dog was either *de jure* or *de facto* a police officer or a constable; and that if he held neither of these positions at the time, then clearly it was not his duty to act in so summary and severe a manner. It does not satisfactorily appear that defendant's dog had sufficient intelligence or discretion to act in an official capacity in such cases. As an officer, if he claimed to act in that capacity, he only had the right to kill plaintiff's dog in case he found him going at large not licensed; and whether defendant's dog had examined the records and ascertained thereby that plaintiff's dog was not licensed, does not appear. Even if the plaintiff's dog had no collar on, and the defendant's dog killed him, not because in not wearing a collar he was violating the law, but because of some malice entertained toward him, then it is clear that he could not afterward come in and justify under this statute."

DESERTIONS.—The adjutant general of the United States army has stated in a communication to the secretary of war that during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, there were over 30,000 desertions from the army. During the fiscal year 1875 there were over 2,500 cases of desertion, or ten per cent. of the entire force.

Coins of the World.

The following is the value in round numbers, in cents of our currency, of the coins of the world:

Australia—Gold, pound, 532, sovereign, 485.

Austria—Gold, ducat, 228, sovereign, 675, crown, 664. Silver, old dollar, 102, old scudo, 104, old florin, fifty-one, new do., forty-eight; new dollar, seventy-two, Maria Theresa dollar, 102.

Belgium—Gold, twenty-five francs, 472; silver, five francs, ninety-eight.

Bolivia—Gold, doubloon, 1,559; silver, dollar, seventy-nine, half dollar, thirty-nine.

Brazil—Gold, twenty milreis, 1,090; silver, double malreis, 102.

Central America—Gold, two scudos, 368; silver, dollar, 100.

Chili—Gold, doubloon, 1,559, ten pesos, 915; silver, old dollar, 106, new do., ninety-eight.

Denmark—Gold, ten thaler, 760; silver, two regisdaca, 110.

Ecuador—Gold, four escudos, 755.

England—Gold, pound or sovereign, 486, do., average, 484; silver, shilling, new, twenty-three, do., average, twenty-two.

France—Gold, twenty francs, new, 385, do., average, 384; silver, five francs, ninety-eight.

Germany—Gold, ten thaler, 790, krone, 664, ducat, 228; silver, old thaler, seventy-two, new do., seventy-three, florin, sixty-five.

Greece—Gold, twenty drachms, 344; silver, five drachms, eighty-eight.

Hindostan—Gold, Mohur, 708; silver, rupee, forty-six.

Italy—Gold, twenty lire, 384.

Japan—Gold, old cobang, 444, new do., 357; silver, it-zebu, thirty-seven, new do., thirty-three.

Mexico—Gold, doubloon, average, 1,552, new do., 1,561; silver, dollar, average, 106, new do., 107.

Naples—Gold, six ducati, 565; silver, scudo, ninety-five.

Netherlands—Gold, ten guilders, 399; silver, two and one-half guilders, 103.

New Granada—Gold, doubloon, Bogota, 1,561, do., Popayan, 1,537, ten pesos, 967; silver, dollar, ninety-seven.

Peru—Gold, doubloon, 1,555; silver, dollar, old, 106, do. of 1858, sixty-four, half do., thirty-eight.

Portugal—Gold, crown, 589.

Prussia—Gold, ten thaler, 797, crown, 664; silver, thaler, old, seventy-two, new, seventy-three.

Rome—Gold, two and one-half scudi, 260; silver, scudo, 105.

Russia—Gold, five roubles, 397; silver, rouble, seventy-nine.

Spain—Gold, 100 reals, 465, eighty do., 386; silver, pistereen, twenty.

Sweden—Gold, ducat, 223; silver, rix dollar, 111.

Tunis—Gold, twenty-five piastres, 299; silver, five piastres, sixty-two.

The London Tailor.

The death of Poole, the great London tailor, reminds the *Sun* of some interesting reminiscences. In order to become one of Poole's customers, it was necessary to be introduced and vouched for by some patron in good standing; but when once admitted to the magic circle, the customer was treated like a brother. Poole's shop was, in fact, a free clubhouse, and every morning some of his resident customers dropped in to drink the free sherry, smoke the free cigarettes and read the papers. Customers who lived out of town employed Poole's as a sort of friendly agency to procure them anything they desired, from a book to a dozen of wine. Customers who lived in other countries defied the revenue authorities; for it was quite the thing for Pool to ask Lord This to take with him in his trunks to Paris, Vienna, or New York, Captain That's trousers, or coats, and the requests were never refused. Better than all, Poole never sued for an account. If you paid him cash, you astonished him very much, and he deducted fifteen per cent. from your bill. If you did not pay him cash, he charged you five per cent. interest, and let the account run along until you were ready to settle it.

"Poole was better than a father to me," said one of his noble patrons. He dressed me for nothing till I came of age, and then loaned me the money to pay his bill."

The practice of Poole's American customers has been to have their clothes sent over in care of traveling friends, and to pay their accounts when they revisit Europe. Poole was perfectly satisfied with this arrangement. Long bills meant more clothes, and his profit upon an American's outfit on London and the Continent was not to be despised. On the other hand, his customers did not have the trouble of purchasing gold or buying bills of exchange in order to settle their accounts promptly. In this way many of them have run up pretty large debts, extending over two, three, four and five years. Now the great Poole is dead, and his executor insists that these accounts must be settled forthwith. The first application is a civil letter, requesting a remittance of the account with interest to date; but the hand of iron beneath the glove of kid is shown in the concluding phrase, "that needless litigation may be avoided."

The peculiarities of Poole's clothes were the excellence of materials and workmanship. Wear them out, hang them away for a few months, and they turned up again apparently as good as new. In this respect his garments were unequaled. As to cut, his strength was in coats. He could never build trousers to rival the New York and Paris tailors, and of late years the best dressed men in London have ordered their coats and waistcoats from Poole and their trousers from others.

Ginger Pop Corks.

An English medical journal contains the following disagreeable but interesting information: A man was admitted into Croydon general hospital with one of his eyes so damaged by the cork of a ginger beer bottle which he was opening that it was found necessary to remove the eyeball. We have also heard of many other injuries produced in this way. But it is not, as a rule, the operator on the bottle who is the victim. People have generally sufficient consideration for themselves to point the dangerous weapon in another direction. Barmaids especially are very careful not to incur any damage from fugitive corks, but they are unfortunately not equally careful about other people who may be in the line of fire. We think that much more care ought to be exercised in dealing with all explosive agencies, including soda water bottles.

Cremation.

Not more than five hundred persons met at the Cremation Congress held in Dresden in June. All the German governments except Saxe-Gotha are said to be opposed to cremation. The Saxon government has refused to accept large sums bequeathed to the charitable institutions of Dresden by Professor Eberhard Richter because he had attached to the legacy the condition that his body should be burned. Dr. Richter died a short time ago, and his body, which has been embalmed, will be sent to Milan to be burned. The minister of the interior, who has forbidden the cremation to take place in Saxony, is the same Herr Nostitz-Wallwitz who allowed Lady Dilke's boy to be burned at Dresden two years ago.

A Story of Sitting Bull.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, signing himself "West Pointer," has started the story that it is possible that Sitting Bull is identical with a strapping Western youth who graduated at West Point about 1850. On account of his peculiarities he was nicknamed "Bison." The correspondent says:

This remarkable character passed his graduating examination creditably, received his diploma, but before doffing the cadet gray visited the village of Buttermilk Falls, below West Point a short distance, got intoxicated, and became involved in a broil, in which stones and sticks were used freely. Several of the participants were badly hurt, and the Bison himself much bruised. This conduct was considered so unbecoming and discrediable that on the recommendation of the academic board he was refused a commission in the army. He was heard of once times after leaving the academy—once at Galveston, Texas. There he had a terrible fight with some desperado, and was forced to leave. He was next seen on one of the California steamers, and going up the Western coast he got into an altercation with the officers of the steamer, and was placed under guard down in the hold and made to work. The third and last time he was seen and recognized under the following circumstances: In 1858, about ten years after the Bison had graduated, Lieutenant Ives, of the topographical engineer corps, was engaged in making an exploration and survey of the Colorado river, emptying into the gulf of California.

While engaged in this work he would quite often leave his boat in the afternoon and go on shore and bivouac till morning. On one of these occasions a party of Mohave Indians came into his camp, and after talking some time in Spanish, the chief says in English: "Ives, do you know me?" The lieutenant was surprised at hearing his name called so distinctly in English by this naked and painted chief. He replied that he did not, and asked the chief where he had learned to speak English so well. "Nevermind that; but do you know me, Ives?" The lieutenant scanned closely the huge painted chief, with feathers in head, rings through his nose and ears, and again answered that he did not, and again asked the chief where he had learned English, and how it happened that he knew him. The chief replied that he did not wonder at his not knowing him, as his change of nationality had brought with it a great change in habits, dress, and appearance, and then added: "I am the Bison; we were together at West Point. I have with this little party been watching you for several days. My band wanted to kill you and your little party, but I told them they had better wait, and see, and try and talk; that we might do better than kill you. I have made them understand that after you have left and gone back trade will spring up, and we can then do better by trading or robbing the boats loaded with goods and supplies of all kinds. The Indians stayed around the camp awhile, then retired and were seen no more.

Fashion Notes.

Silks will be higher priced in the fall.

Striped stockings are no longer fashionable.

Dress skirts are becoming longer and tightier,

Lace and ribbons are the favorite trimmings just now.

Polonaises are intended to supersede basques in the fall.

Turkish toweling is used for the most stylish bathing suits.

The new sleeves are coat shaped, very tight, and have quaint, narrow cuffs.

Grass linen and crinoline are used for the long slender bustles now in fashion.

White dresses and delicately sprigged muslins are much in vogue at Saratoga.

Low Newport ties are worn in preference to button boots in this warm weather.

Dark blue and cardinal red is the fashionable combination in color at the moment in Paris.

Cardinal colored parasols of foulard, trimmed with cream colored fringe, grow in favor in Paris.

Dark red silks are brought out for petticoats, to be worn under long polonaises of dark and quiet colors.

Blue black or ink color, seal brown and myrtle green are the colors most frequently seen in the new silks.

Old fashioned looking gauzes that suggest the idea of their being fished up out of one's grandmother's trunks are all the fashion for tunics.

Crinoline muslin bustles, made with four crinoline flounces on a crinoline foundation, are worn by ladies who cannot "look well" with "only one petticoat."

The favorite fan of the Parisian this season is navy blue silk, mounted on tortoise shell sticks, and ornamented with paintings of Indian and other brilliant plumaged birds.

Cherries, currants, and other small fruits are used, not only for bonnet and hat trimmings, but are scattered in bunches and sprays among the draperies of white muslin and tulle evening dresses.

Every girl has four sets of ribbon bows and sashes to wear with her white and sprigged muslin dresses this summer—one set of cardinal, one of blue, one of black, and one of straw color or maize.

The new polonaises are princess dresses looped so as to show only a small part of the jupon or petticoat on each side. The only ornaments which relieve the plainness are one long pocket on the side and a very large bow in the back, both placed very low down.

Baffled Treasure Hunters.

The San Francisco *Post* says: The schooner J. B. Roscoe, with its cargo of treasure seekers, arrived here from Cocos island. A large number of people gathered to greet the gold hunters, to borrow money of them, or at least to feast their eyes upon the heaps of gold in the hold, and the basketfuls of diamonds and jewels in the cabin. Great was the disappointment, however, for the only metal found on the island was iron, in the shape of an old fashioned rusty cutlass. The expedition was gotten up by one Williams, to whom the secret and location of the treasure of a band of pirates upon Cocos island had been revealed. As is usual in such cases, the man who told Williams was the sole survivor, the rest of the crew having shot and stabbed each other, and been buried to death in their vessel, or been eaten up by sharks. The Roscoe started on the twenty-third of April last, and enjoyed a pleasant run down to the island, the trip taking thirty-one days. The vessel lay off the island for seventeen days, one man being in charge, and the others numbering seven, digging under the direction of Mr. Williams for the treasure. Traces of man's previous presence on the spot were discovered in the shape of the sword mentioned, and some fragments of bottles. Laborious search, however, revealed no Mexican dollars, flasks of quicksilver or royal jewels, and the party came to the conclusion that a land slide had covered the spot, and returned to this city with the intention of getting up a larger party and more funds to try their luck again.

Labor Embarrassments.

Every day, we regret to observe, multiplies the misunderstandings between labor and capital, between the employed and the employer—for misunderstandings we are willing charitably to consider them. With intelligence and conscience and a sense of justice upon both sides, these wasteful and ruinous quarrels would be next to impossible; but what opportunity is there for calm reasoning when self-interest stimulates passion, and when the fact that one party is clearly in the wrong makes the other uncompromising and uncharitable! This is, therefore, a season of strikes of all descriptions. The latest is that of the employees of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. All the companies whose roads run into Cincinnati have reduced wages. The brakemen of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad have determined to resist this reduction, which amounts to about fifteen cents per day; and they have prevented freight trains from making their regular trips. There is trouble at various points of the line, and the whole outlook is rather serious. In this city, workmen for whom there is no work continue to hold meetings, to listen to speeches, and to pass resolutions. In Newark there is as yet only a partial adjustment of difficulties. Indeed, everywhere there seems to be that uneasy feeling which comes of bad markets and a general falling off in demand. Meanwhile the roads are crowded with tramps who profess at least to be in search of employment, while crime, and that too of a serious grade, is daily increasing. The old problem once more confronts us, with but small hope of a peaceful and sensible solution. For it is not when men are hungry, angry, and smarting under a sense of injury that they are likely to come to a pacific agreement.

At present, we can only hope for a mitigation of these troubles and temporary relief. The causes of strikes lie too deep to be removed by mere palliatives. The most which we can hope for under present arrangements is forbearance upon either side. It would be something if the employer could always convince his striking workmen that the advance which they demand is, in the state of trade, an impossibility. A plain statement of the condition of the trade, of the market for goods and for money, would often appeal to the honor and good feeling of the workman, while a determination on his part to be really fair and considerate would always afford an excellent basis for a compromise. It is of small use for employers to bully workmen, and this we believe a majority of employers understand. It is of still less use for the strikers to refuse to listen to reason, to stand upon etiquette and punctilio, and to use no other means to change the situation than hard words and sanguinary threats. If both sides have brains, why not use them? Why take it for granted that a victory is necessary? Why not try for a truce, a treaty, and a close alliance?—*New York Tribune.*

A Marriage in the Surf.

Last winter, says the Providence *Journal*, an elderly Baltimore gentleman, proud of his wealth, discovered that his daughter had dared to love a young man far below her in the estimation of society. A week later the Baltimore mansion was closed for the season, and the names of the father and daughter soon after appeared on the register of one of the hotels at Narragansett Pier. There was with them a companion, outwardly treated as an equal, but in reality a paid spy over the young lady's actions and correspondence. But before a fortnight had elapsed, the young lover at Baltimore received one morning a big envelope containing a dainty little note which filled him with joy unspeakable. He had a friend who was a clergyman, and before the sun had set that night the two had a long conference, which resulted next morning in the departure of the twain for Narragansett Pier.

The old gentleman was forbidden by his physician to bathe in the surf, and the spy hated the sea. The young lady enjoyed her bath exceedingly, and, as the most infatuated lover is apt to be temporarily disenchanted by the appearance of his ideal in a bathing dress, the father and the spy concluded that no possible harm could come to the dear child if in the water, and so the spy only sat on the bank and watched. The lover and the minister reached Providence in due time, and speedily won a young lawyer over to their cause. The lover then went to the Pier, and, keeping out of the way of the spy, suddenly appeared before the happy girl in the water. A few minutes sufficed for him to propose that they be married the next day in the water, and the lady promptly consented. Back flew the enraptured lover to Providence, legal formalities were quietly arranged, the lawyer invited a confidential friend as a witness, and the next day when the water was full of people a party of five might have been seen a little apart from the other bathers. The marriage ceremony had to be suspended every few seconds on account of the breakers. Then the foam leaped to claim the first kiss from the lips of the bride, but the rest of the little company relinquished their privilege on account of the attention such a proceeding might attract.

The Early Preachers.

It is a curious fact in the history of Australia that the first Protestant minister and the first Roman Catholic priest in the colony were convicts. The Rev. W. Fulton was transported in 1798 for taking part in the rebellion at Waterford. After suffering for some years at Norfolk island, he was permitted to go to Sydney in 1806; was after a year appointed as acting Protestant chaplain, but after a short time returned to Europe. Rev. W. Harold, a Catholic priest, was transported at the same time. He applied to the government for permission to officiate as Catholic chaplain, but was not permitted. He was subsequently allowed to return home. Father Peter O'Neill, of Youghal, was a transported rebel, but got an early pardon, and was sent home in 1802. The first priest who was permitted to officiate was Father Dixon. He was also a convict, but gained the favor of the authorities, and when he returned to Ireland in 1808, in the language of the Irish rebel chief, Colonel Holt: "They were left without a priest or minister, or any kind of preacher, except a barn ranter that neither Roman Catholics nor Protestants would go to listen to."

Only One Kind of Matter.

There are many eminent chemists, Prof. Cooke among the number, who believe that, instead of there being sixty-four elements in the universe, there is but one. That this one universal element assumes more than sixty forms (according to the velocity with which the atom moves), which constitute the molecules, or their arrangement, or number, is not more wonderful than the changes which some of our so-called elementary bodies suffer in their allotropic modifications. Sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon are, to a certain extent, protean; but they are distanced in the allotropic race by isomorphous hydrocarbons. Dr. Wurs defines organic chemistry as the chemistry of the hydrogen compounds, for he believes that it is protean hydrogen, with its ever-changing atomic volume that makes organic chemistry so complex.

Hotel Keepers' Trials.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: The old saying, "he can't keep a hotel," has more real significance than most persons imagine. The trials of hotel keepers at seaside hotels this season are unusually great, owing to the hard times and the necessity of strict economy. One of the prominent Saratoga hotels has changed stewards three times already, and good, first-class persons in this capacity are in demand. Lately one of the Long Branch stewards took one drink too many, and all day Sunday (while it was raining in torrents, and everybody was cooped up in the house) kept the waiters, kitchen help and proprietor in an uproar. The man became abusive, the cooks refused to work, the waiters were panicky, and when he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the proprietor, the engineer and porter had to interfere and disarm him.

Another hotel keeper, presiding over a magnificent hotel on the sound, found himself the other morning minus cooks, chambermaids and waiters. The help had been on a spree the night before, and it being pleasant, engaged the owner of a sloop to take them across the sound. Getting over was easy enough. When they undertook to return the wind had lulled into a dead calm, and they were powerless to move. It was eight o'clock in the morning before they returned, and the indignation of the landlord may be imagined. Far from having an easy time of it, the hotel proprietors out in the city are so dependent upon their help that it is a source of continual a xiety with them lest their waiters or cooks should fail them. Most of the hotels have standing arrangements with intelligence offices especially devoted to hotel service to send them a force of waiters at a few hours' notice. Add to this the dread of bad luck in drawing boarders and a poor season, the summer Boniface is to be pitied.

Foundation in Fact.

One of the wildest of the stories of crime which J. H. Ingraham wrote in his unregenerate days as a novelist had for its foundation the doings of a set of pirates, who, instead of working their iniquities upon the high seas, wrought them in New York harbor and in the waters of Long Island sound. They were in all respects the pirates of romance; the sort of luxurious and expensively kept men whom Mark Twain characterizes as "gaudy fellows;" they lived in elegant parlors and drank costly wines; their piratical craft was a yacht, and they worked wonders of speed and rascality with her. The story was regarded as an absurd one, the product of a distempered imagination, and it was so, doubtless, at least in its details; but it appears that the fact of piracy in the waters around New York is not by any means the improbable part of the story.

We printed recently an account of the robbing of a schooner near the city, by a band of seemingly well organized pirates, who ply their business not as sneak thieves, but after the manner of the freebooters of the Spanish main, boarding the ship with arms in their hands, terrifying her officers and passengers, and stripping her before her captain's eyes. They are not more unlike the richly dressed heroes of Ingraham's story than the actual rovers of the high seas are unlike the rovers of romance. In both cases the men are in fact coarse brutes, common and wholly unpicturesque villains, who wear soiled shirts and chew vile tobacco, probably; but, as in the one case so in the other, they furnish the traditional "foundation in fact" upon which the writer of romance has built. The police are in search of the rascals, and it is to be hoped that their search will be speedily rewarded by success.—*New York Post.*

An Enraged Engineer.

The Baltimore *Gazette* prints the following card from Chief Engineer Wood, of

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, ... Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 20, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication We require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Letters relative to any of the interests of the Society, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Post Office and State, in the heading of your letter.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

For Vice-President;

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK,

ELECTORS:

State at Large.—OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond County, and D. L. RUSSELL, of Brunswick.

First District.—J. L. CHAMBERLAIN of Camden county.

Second District.—J. E. O'HARA, of Halifax county.

Third District.—NEILL McKAY, of Harnett.

Fourth District.—IKE R. STRAYHORN, of Orange.

Fifth District.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Rockingham county.

Sixth District.—R. M. NORMENT, of Rowan county.

Seventh District.—ISAAC W. JONES, of Brown.

Eighth District.—SQUIRE TRIVETT, of McDowell county.

Our next Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:

Thomas Settle,

OF GUILFORD.

For Lieutenant Governor;

William A. Smith,

OF JOHNSON.

For Secretary of State;

John W. Albertson,

OF PERQUIMANS.

For Treasurer;

W. H. Wheeler,

OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor;

John Reilley,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson,

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

For Congress;

COL. D McD. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District;

WALTER F. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

HENRY WHITE,
of Perquimans.

The Congressional Canvass.

Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, will address the people at Swanquarter, Hyde co, Saturday, Sept. 16th Stonewall Pamlico, Tuesday Sept. 19th Plymouth, Washington co, Monday Sept 25th Creswell, Washington co, Wednesday Sept. 27 Columbia, Tyrell Thursday Sept 28th Windsor, Bertie, co, Saturday, Oct. 7th Coleraine, Bertie co, Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrelleville, Hertford, co, Thursday, Oct. 12th Winfreesboro' Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co, Saturday Oct. 14th Gatesville, Gates co, Monday Oct. 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co, Tuesday Oct. 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M Further appointments will be made hereafter Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Condidate having been notified of these appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion

Senatorial Canvass.

W. F. POOL Esq., and HENRY WHITE Esq. Republican candidate for the State Senate for the First District of N. C., will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Harrelleville, Hertford co, Wednesday, Sept 20; Winton, Hertford co, Thursday, Sept. 21; Gatesville, Gates co, Saturday, Sept. 23; Reynoldson Gates co. Monday, Sept. 25; Mintonville Gates co. Wednesday Sept. 27; Branch's Chowan co, Thursday, Oct. 12; Ward's Store, Chowan co, Friday Oct. 13; Belvidere, Perquiman co, Saturday, Oct. 14; Woolville Perquimans co, Saturday Oct. 21; Salem Pasquotank co, Monday Oct. 23; Rosedale, Pasquotank co, Wednesday, Oct. 25; South Mills, Camden co, Friday, Oct. 27; Shiloh, Camden co, Saturday Oct. 28; Bell's Store, (Indian Ridge) Currituck co, Monday Oct. 30; Poplar Branch, Currituck Wednesday Nov. 1

Capt Octavius Coke one of the Senatorial candidate on the Democratic ticket having concurred in the above appointments will be present to discuss the political issue before the people. Mr Wm. C. Mercer the other Democratic candidate is also expected to be present.

Speaking will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Victory in Maine.

The Pine Tree State Faithful and True.

Republican Majority over 15,000.

The result in Maine is satisfactory to every true patriot. It has given the Republican party such a majority as not only honors the old Pine Tree State, but vindicates Republican principles, and sends forth throughout the country the knell of Democracy and sham Reform. On the night of the election Mr. BLAINE sent the following dispatch to Gov. HAYES:

The Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:—We have carried the State on the largest vote ever cast, by a majority of from 12,000 to 15,000, being a gain of some 10,000 over our majority of last year. We have carried every Congressional district: have elected our county officers in every county of the State, with possibly two exceptions, have regained one county which the Democrats have held several years past; have chosen 29 out of 31 State Senators; have elected from threefourths to four-fifths of the representatives in the State Legislature. Our triumph is complete and overwhelming at all points. You will receive the electoral vote of the state in November by a majority of from 20,000 to 25 000.

J. G. BLAINE.

RESULTS OF PROTECTION.

The St. Louis platform upon which TILDEN, HENDRICKS, and Reform are running for President, Vice-President, and the spoils of office, contain these words:

"We denounce the present tariff, levied on nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. * * * It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production, and wastes the fruits of labor."

No human being ever penned a more monstrous and inexcusable falsehood than this. The men who wrote it are either too ignorant of the history of the country to assume to dictate lawsfor it, or too dishonest to be allowed to rule at large. The argument they make is that if a tariff is levied on an article imported into this country it will increase the price of the article to the consumer to the extent of the duty or tariff levied, and thus they attempt to establish their proposition that the tariff costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury.

This sophism was started by JOHN C. CALHOUN as far back as 1828, as a pretext for nullification, and it has been repeated by almost every Democratic National Convention that has met in the country since. Fifty years of actual experience showing conclusively the utter falsity of the doctrine goes for nothing with the Democratic platform makers and speakers. They go on repeating the miserable falsehood as if it had not been utterly overthrown by a thousand facts. They persist in ignoring the fact that in 1816, before we had a tariff on sugar, the price of common brown sugar was from 14¢ to 16¢ cents per pound, and that by a heavy tariff it was brought down in ten years to 7 cents, in consequence of the home production under the policy of protection. In 1834 the price of common window-glass was $15 50 per 100 feet. In that year a duty of $3 per 100 feet was levied, and did it increase the price to the consumer? Not at all; but, on the contrary, in four years the home production so increased, and competition became so strong, as to send the price down to $6 50 per 100 feet. So in regard to iron; the price has never been increased by the tariff; but, on the contrary, has deen steadily reduced with the growth of home manufactures under the stimulus of protection. No man can point to an instance in the fifty years of tariff duties for protection where an article was ever permanently increased in price by the tariff. On the contrary, there is an unbroken series of facts, such as those above given, to prove the contrary.

"Reform is necessary." SCHELL, an employe of the House, discharged to avoid an unpleasant investigation, has been secretly kept on the pay roll while publicly announced that he was no longer an employee. That is the difference between back and front door reform.

TILDEN advises everybody to live within their income. An excellent rule. But is it just honest for SAMMY to pocket some $30,000, and then tell the assessor it was only $7,000? Perhaps he never read the story of ANNANIAS.

Ex-Secretary BRISTOW, in a recent speech, said, "The Democratic party can no more be trusted than a lean and hungry wolf to guard a sheep fold." And this is the man the Democrats have been trying to make a martyr of.

All over the country we hear of honest men leaving the Democratic party and joining ours. They are leaving by the thousand.

Do not overlook the fact that the Democrats have declared, that it TILDEN and VANCE are elected they expect to get pay for their negroes.

The Democratic party, by its passing the oppressive Landlord and Tenant act, proves itself the enemy of the poor laboring man.

Talk about negro supremacy! Why, there are two white voters in North Carolina to one colored, and ten to one in the nation.

THE "HARD TIMES" PARTY.

In the Northern cities the business out look is beginning to be encouraging, We refer to an article on the subject in another column. And it is observed that as the hard times become easier the stock in trade of the Democratic party becomes less. Thus history repeats itself. During the discouraging days of the war the Democratic arguments gained force all over the North through reverses to the Union armies; now their arguments gain plausibility through the industrial depression from which we have suffered.

A great political party, if it deserves the confidence of the country, would have some affirmative policy by which we could know what it would do in comfortable times; "but," says the New York *Post* "it seems to be the sole mission of the Democratic party to croak during periods of peril and discouragement. Fortunately it is powerless to check the turn in the business tide, which, according to a great deal of independent and concurrent testimony, appears to have begun."

The poor man has no better friend than the present Constitution. It secures to him his homestead from the grasp of the money lords; it secures to the mechanic his pay for work and labor; it secures to the poor man's wife her right to hold her property free from the grasp of her husband's greedy creditors, but better than all, it secures to every one the blessings of liberty.

It is stated that HORATIO SEYMOUR distrusted TILDEN the first time he saw his face, and he never got over the feeling. He once said to a client of SAMMY's who expressed great confidence of success: "Well, you'll have the satisfaction of winning the case, and he'll have the satisfaction of pocketing all the money."

The writ of *habeas corpus*, during the war, was a writ to save the man who held a militia office, or one who owned twenty negroes, from going into the Confederate army and fighting side by side with the "wool hats and copperas breches" who fowned no slaves nor held any offices!

The result in Vermont is glorious. Last year there were 29 Republicans in the Senate and 1 Democrat. This year the Senate will be unanimously Republican. Last year there were some 60 Democrats in the House, this year the number is cut down to about 30.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS'S nomination in Massachusetts has been received with so much favor that the Democrats are sorry it didn't occur to them to nominate him at St. Louis. He certainly never offended TWEED or dodged his income-tax.

The proposed Constitutional Amendments are revolutionary and dangerous to the liberties of the people. Vote them down at the polls and save the good old State from anarchy and ruin,

The vernal equinoctial gale which set in on the Albermarle Coast on Friday and culminated on Sunday was particularly severe in Virginia and North Carolina.

The Republicans of the West are enthusiastic. We hear of accession to our ranks in every direction. Keep the great work moving.

WM. M. TWEED, the great Democrat and thief of New York, has been captured in Spain. He will be sent baek to this country.

If you want to keep your homesteads vote for SETTLE and SMITH in November.

The Business Outlook.

Already encouraging symptoms are discernible, if we only choose to look for them. Many manufacturing establishments, for a long time idle, are starting up; and not a few, under the stimulus of an increased demand, are working extra hours or enlarging their capacity. The experiments which have been made in the introduction of our cotton manufactures into foreign markets have been unexpectedly successful; and the extent to which this department of our export trade has been increased there by may be learned from the fact that we shipped 75,000,000 yards of cotton goods during the last fiscal year, as compared with 28,000,000 the previous year the value of these goods being $6, 7000,000 against $3,200,000. Next week 4,500 bales of domestics—the largest shipment since the war—will be exported to Shanghai. That this movement is assuming considerable proportions is apparents also from the fact the British shipments of cotton goods to China show a decline from 40, 500,000 yards in July 1885, to 21,000,000 in July, 1876. In woollens, iron wares and some other manufactures we are beginning to contest successfully the supremacy of the English in the markets of the world, and are making special inroads upon their trade with Mexico, South America and the West Indies. The exhibition which the American manufacturers have been able to make at Philadelphia has not only been productive of some immediate orders but premises to open up new markets which will be profitable in the future. At the same time the demand for home consumption has become more active, owing to the fact that production has been so long checked that the market has been cleared of its surplus and demand has overtaken supply.

There will be business embarrassments and suspensions still, but those who are able to keep on their feet now and for a little time longer will find the way steadily brightening before them, Many of the lately suspended mills in North Adams are again running; the great Sprague mills at Providence, which when fully worked give employment to ten thousand operatives, are to be put in opperation; the large Kentucky jean mills at Philadelphia will be restarted in a few days; in our industrial column from day to day we have noted many establishments, large and small which are resuming operations; and the collapse of the coal combination will have the effect of still further stimulating this movement by enabling a lower cost of production in many departments of manufacture. From New York we hear of business operations steadied by the recent great auction sales and encouraged by the presence of western buyers; of a building trade which shows signs of recuperation; and of a more hopeful feeling prevailing in regard to business prospects in general. From Chicago we hear of large groin shipments, a general improvement and a better feeling in business and financial circles than has prevailed for months past; and railway earnings for August are reported to indicate a much more satisfactory business than could have been expected, considering the extremely low rates.

All these facts point in one direction toward better times and more healthy condition of business.—*Boston Paper.*

Not Caught.

A Democratic organ in Chicago has been looking up Governor Hayes returns of personal property at Freemont, Ohio and disliking to have all the expenses of such an investigation for nothing, publishes a roorback to the following effect. "The uncle of Gov. Hayes left him a large fortune. but the latter in listing his personal estate returned it as follows: 'Under the head of enumerated items $6,120 in one year, and $5,260 in another. Under the head of personal property, not included in the enumerated items, $5,000 in 1875, and $4,500 in 1876 making a total, as last given, of $9,500. This is pretty well. Even when the value of properity was estimated at double its price to day "Uncle Birchard" returned his estate at only $9,972. After giving away to the other relatives $40, 000 the balance of the property went to Governor Hayes, and though as usual much of the personal estate was doubtless disposed of, the Governor still makes an honest return like an honest man. Its no use. They can't catch him. The more they investigate his character the brighter it shines. There is no way but to turn around in dispesair, and demand the withdrawal of the New York prejurer putting up an honest man, if they can find one in the party, in his place. Unless they do this the Democratic goose is cooked.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Maj. Smith on the Jones County Matter.

Jarvis and the other democratic stumpers in the West are attempting to make capital out of the bidding off of white paupers by colord men in the county of Jones. The facts are these:

In Jones county they have no Poor House and the paupers are put up and sold to the lowest bidder. At this sale some white men ran down some negro paupers so low that the friends of the paupers could barely afford to take them. In retaliation, when the white paupers were put up, the negroes run them down on their friends. In some instances, the white paupers were bid off by negroes, but in every case but two the bids were taken by white men, and the paupers are now in the hands of White men. The two instances mentioned are these; one, a white man, with a running cancer which was so offensive that no white man would take him; the other, a poor lost white woman who was the mother of some negro children and to whom no white man would give shelter.

In the mountains, in harping on the "degradation of the great white race," Jarvis sniffled and cried. Major Smith asked the crowd which was better for the poor cancerous old man, to be sniffled and cried over by Jarvis and be denied all shelter by his own color, or to be "struck in the belly by a pone of corn bread made by a nigger"—*Constitution.*

John Tyler Jr. for Hayes and Wheeler.

John Tyler, Jr., who served the Confederate cause, supports Hayes and Wheeler. In a long letter he says: "There is an alarming feature associated with the support of Mr. Tilden which as a Southern man, seems to me full of dreadful import, prognosticating another deluge of blood and destruction to the South, while shaking the Union to its centre. The Southern States are arraying themselves sectionally again on the Presidential issue, as in 1860, relying upon the Democracy of the North and West to again stand firmly by them in the event of further sectional antagonism. I will not follow them in this combined course of hypocrisy, duplicity, madness and I make the prediction here and now that should they succeed, as they hope to do in making the South a unit for Tilden, there will quickly arise in the North another general and determined effort upon the Government in reference to the negroes, to expel the negroes from the South reducing the value of the lands of the south to a mere song. And again will their Democratic allies in the North and West prove not only treacherous to them, as in the recent war but became again as then a part of the moving mass impetuously descending upon them to complete their ruin."

The War Debt.

Gov. Vance is complaining about the great debt of the State. Well, it is great but what would it have been if he had succeeded in establishing the Southern Confederacy? Can anybody tell how much debt in the way of bonds and currency the Confederacy piled up & which we would have been taxed to pay? Do you remember the eighteen millions of State bonds issued for war purposes during Vance's administration? Do you remember the cart loads of shinplasters issued by Gov. Vance? Do you remember the hundreds of thousands of dollars of county bonds which were issued for war purposes? Suppose Gov. Vance had succeeded in breaking up the government don't you know everything a poor man has would now be taxed to pay those debt?

Did it ever occur to you, people of North Carolina, that all the debt would have been saddled on you any way, if the United States government had not forbidden it? Have you forgotton how mad some of the large holders of these bonds got when President Johnson telegraphed to Gov. Holden positively forbidding the Convention of 1865 making any provisson to pay these bonds?—*Constitution.*

A Candid Physician.

It is not often that we find amongst the medical faculty sufficient candor to record any merit whatever to proprietary medicines, as it conflicts with their interest to do so. But below we give an exception:

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN

BOSTON, January 11th, 1874.

This certifies that I have Recommended the use of Dr. TUTT's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.

R. H. SPRAGUE, M. D.

Everybody confesses that Tilden has been steadily losing and Hayes has been steadily gaining for the past fortnight. The Democrats feel it, and doubtless many of them will say amen to an exclamation of a respected member of their party a few days ago. "Well, if Hayes is going to be elected I am going to vote for him. I want to vote for the man who is elected once in my life."

Ex-Attorney General Akerman has written an earnest letter in behalf of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, which concludes as follows; "The National Government should be kept in Republican hands. Its moral weight and, to the extent of its constitutional limits, its physical power, should be on the side of the rights which its constitution has ordained. The repressive influence which for seven years it has exerted on the violent men of the South should continue until they come to a better temper or are subdued by the good men of the vicinage Do not unchain the tiger before he is tamed."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. L. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

LIGHTNING RODS.

All persons wishing Lighting rods of the best and most approved style, should apply to CALE & WRIGHT.
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Sept. 23. 1876 tf.

Agents MAKE $18 A DAY. Our large life like Steel Engravings of the Presidential Candidates sell rapidly. Send for circular. N. Y. Engraving Co., 35 Wall Street, Box 3286, N. Y.

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DAILY COMMERCAL one year only $8 00; one month, 75 cents. CAMPAIGN CLUBS of Five, to separate address, same P. O., TEN WEEKS, only $1 60 each. Splendid Campaign Chart free to each daily subscriber who pays for ten weeks or more.

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Cash commission of 20 per ct. to all who secure clubs.

Able, strong paper, with all the news A success y to Southern Republicans. Send at once for circulars and free sample. Address,
The COMMERCIAL,
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OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An Illustrated Work 275 pages, a private counselor in the married and single relations; a complete exposition of the mysteries and weaknesses of the human system, in health, sickness, and infirmity; discoveries in the secret laws of reproduction, with rules whereby the married may be happy in the married relation; Hints and Counsels to young and middle aged; should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without, cost; no one in possession of it will consult a physician; and gives it to their children; the freshness of youth is best saved by the use of this Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted privately on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

Patent Slate Paint,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fireproof, Water-proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One third the cost of Reshinglin.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is Fire Proof against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

The Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter; nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not effect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which for shingle roofs is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform state color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are CHOCOLATE RED, BRIGHT RED, and ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box $5 50
10 " keg 9 50
20 " half barrel 16 00
40 " one barrel 30 00

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1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½ cents per square foot,

3000 rolls 3 ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½ cents per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½ cents per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Sample orders solicited.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
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12-3m

1,500,000

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GET THE BEST.

The Best Piano Instructor is Peter's Eclectic Piano School Price $3.25
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Any work mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address,
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Elegant Str. "LOUISE"

This Steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for Summer travel ever in Chesapeake bay.

She leaves Norfolk Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and return only $3.00

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—All other tickets proportionately low—Passengers coming to Norfolk on Mondays Wednesday and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk, and reduced fare on alternate days will pay their hotel bills.

Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

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All regular through through tickets recognised.

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MALE and FEMALE

ACADEMY.

At HERTFORD, N. C.

W. G. GAITHER, Principal.

Calendar for 1876—77

Fall Session opens October 2nd, 1876—
Closes, Feby. 9th, 1877—
Spring Session opens, Feby. 9th, 1877—
Closes, June 28th, 1877—

This School had over *One Hundred* matriculants during the last scholastic year.

Terms per Session:

Preparatory Department $10.00
Academic 15.00
Classical, (including Academic) 20.00
Music on Piano 12.50
School-room expences 1.00

Good Board in private families on reasonable terms.

For further information apply for circular to Principal or

C. W. WOOD,
Pres. Board Trustees
Geo D. Newby Secty. 10-4t

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OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co., in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post paid, on receipts of 50 cents; ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with

Independence Hall engraved, retail price $1.00
one set spiral shirt studs, retail price 75
one beautiful coral scarf pin, retail price 75
one Elegant gents' watch chain, latest pattern, retail price, ... $1.50
one collar button, retail price 50
one elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price $2 00
Total $6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail POST PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, OR 4 samples lots for $1,50, and 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.
Importers of Watches and Jewelry
8 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please state where you saw this advertisement. 11-4m

J. F. SANDERS. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth City, N. C.

April 26th, 1876-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
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AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
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MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SACKS,
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Honey Comb Quilts for Quilts,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Sheeting,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Fine lumber log through, $10,00
Heart, 15,00
Sap, 5,00 to 7,50
Poplar, 12,50
Cypress 12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C. April 19th, 1876.

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, and Plants for House Culture, Small Fruits, &c., together with Fulllist of Floral Requisites, now ready, and mailed free on application.

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Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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practice in the several Courts and make collections in all parts of the State. 48 3m

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND LUMBAGO. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore and Richmond. 11-3m

BELVIDERE ACADEMY.

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co, N. C. The next session will commence on the 2nd of October 1876 under the efficient management of William A. Symons as principal. Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deductions made except in case of protracted sickness.

Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks, payable in advance, is as follows, (viz):
Primary Branches, $ 5.00
Higher English Branches, 7.50
Languages each, (extra) 2.00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates. School to continue nine months.

For further information address the undersigned. Rufus White or Joseph R. Parker On behalf of the Committe

Belvidere N. C. 6-4t

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber land and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots &c. and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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WATCH MAKER & JEWELER

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all it departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING,

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot

Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C

SEE HERE. If you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 20; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 35c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 50c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our ireulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "Old reliable." Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double price for goods? You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only One Dollar. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times It pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Cleaware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything. Including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D. let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send a once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. O. MISTON & Co., N. E. DOLLAR SALE Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver Fall Term, 1876.
Against
Jno. Bond, W. D. Pruden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the first Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20 1876

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ "Have you heard the news from Maine?"

☞ Unpleasant doses for the sham reformers"—Vermont and Maine.

☞ Parties desiring political documents can be supplied by calling at this office.

☞ The proceedings of the County Commissioners have not yet been handed us.

☞ The Sensational Convass begins at Hertfordville, Hertford county, to-day. See list of appointments in another column.

☞ The reports from all parts of the First District are encouraging. We are going to carry the full Republican vote in 1876. LINDSEY will go to Congress and POOL and WHITE will go to the Senate.

☞ On Wednesday last a man named Bryant, a few miles from town, came very near losing his life while [illegible] Pool's Bridge. He fell [illegible] and was rescued by [illegible] Bryant, who was [illegible] at the time, was [illegible] and [illegible] Bryant [illegible] Bryant [illegible] Bryant

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Treat Potato Bugs.

As we Minnesotians a few years ago had to pass through the potato bug ordeal, writes a correspondent from that section, it may not be amiss for me to give some of our experience in destroying them.

The garden method was to watch the bugs, when they appeared in their striped coats, catch them in the hand and crush them beneath our feet, look the vines over and destroy the eggs, and dust the vines over with dry ashes in the morning before sunrise, when the dew was on. In field bugging it was impossible to use the garden method on large pieces, and the following plan was adopted where they were numerous and young: Take two pieces of boards, fourteen to eighteen inches square, and place one at each one of the field to kill the bugs on. Take a six quart tin pan, smooth, to keep the bugs from crawling out of the pan, in one hand, and a stick about eighteen inches long (a strip of lath is as good as anything) in the other. Hold the pan under the vines where the bugs are, and brush them into it. If the bugs try to crawl out of the pan, hit the edge of the pan a light blow with the stick. When you get to the end of the row pour the bugs on the board, and with the sole of your shoe grind them to jelly. In a few hours the bugs that did not find their way into the pan will crawl on the vines again ready for another operation next day. Third mode—Plant the rows of potatoes four feet apart, north and south, if convenient, to let the sun in. As soon as the potatoes are large enough to hill, take a common reed-plow and plow a deep furrow. Hold the plow so as to throw the furrow plump up to the potato vines, leaving the furrow of dirt unbroken, and as near the perpendicular as possible. Take a small bush, with the leaves on, and in the hot sun, in the middle of the day, brush the bugs from the vines into the ditch between the rows, and they cannot climb the furrows of dirt, and the hot sun soon kills them. The vines will require to be brushed some three or four days to clear them of the bugs.

Questions and Answers.

Is there no speedy cure for sore feet in sheep?

Dust calomel on the parts affected, having first cleaned out the sheep's feet thoroughly; keep the animal in a dry place for several hours after the application.

Which is the surest way of warding off the cutworm?

Professor Cook, of the Michigan agricultural college, says that the surest way is to call in the assistance of birds; the bluebird, robin, grakle and others will feast on them in the early fall, therefore the professor advises that the land be plowed early, to give the birds a chance at the pests, and for the same purpose, deep harrowing in the spring is recommended.

Where do you advise buying blue grass seed?

To insure fresh seed, which is necessary to the success of a crop, it is best, when possible, to procure it of the grower, or some person who will apply directly to the grower for it. The using of old seed is the occasion of many of the failures in blue grass. Not only should it be fresh, but care is necessary in the gathering of the seed. It ought be over sun-dried, for if it is put in bulk when at all damp injury to the seed will be done. The seed does not generally come into market until October of the year of its production and from that time forward.

Why does the fattening of an ox or cow cost a farmer more at the close of the process than at the commencement? It is well known that it costs nearly double the last month what it costs the first.

The main reason lies in the fact that a lean animal consists of about two-thirds water, and the fat one of only one-half, that is in total weight. Now, when the fattening process begins the water soon disappears, and fat or suet takes its place; then increase in bulk during this process is largely of adipose matter, which is more readily and quietly gained than when the increase in bulk or dry weight begins. The fact of the increase in cost as the animal fattens, of course, tempts many farmers to throw comparatively lean beef on the market, which is not fair to the buyer, as the flesh of a fat animal is much richer in fixed nourishing material than that of the lean. The poorest parts of a fat beef are always better than the best of a lean one.

A Scarecrow.

The *Scientific American* suggests as a scarecrow, fitted to intimidate the boldest bird, two small looking glasses fastened back to back, and hung by one corner to an elastic pole. The bravest crow will depart if one of the lightning flashes from the sun's reflected rays falls on him. Another terror involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. It is astonishing what a ferocious looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple materials. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird makes swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens has been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.

Peach Jelly.

Stone and pare the peaches, and for every four pounds of peaches allow one of sour apples. Boil separately in water enough to cover them until both are tender, and strain through a jelly bag. For every quart of the juice allow one and one half pounds of white sugar; boil over a sharp fire till done. To determine when done, let a drop or two of the liquor fall into a glassful of cold water; if it reaches the bottom of the tumbler in a solid drop, without dissolving, the jelly should be removed at once from the fire, and poured hot into dry and heated glasses. The pulp may be boiled with half a pound of sugar to every pound of pulp until reduced enough to keep; it should be stirred constantly with a wooden spatula. For common use this jam will answer very well.

The Pear Slug.

The secretary of the American farmers' club repeated a remedy for the pear slug which had recently come under his notice, and which is said to be quite as effective and much more convenient in its application than the powdered quicklime usually recommended. The remedy referred to is powdered hellebore—one pound of the powder to an ordinary sized bowl of water. This mixture, if the trees are low enough, can be applied with a watering can, and when the trees are large, with a garden syringe. If there are a large number of trees, a one-horse cart to carry the mixture about was recommended.

A Letter from Stanley.

The New York *Herald* has received a letter from Stanley bearing date of July 29, 1875. It continues the narrative of the explorer's adventures in the neighborhood of Lake Victoria Nyanza. At a town called Makongo the party were surrounded by five hundred armed negroes, who, however, only forced the visitors to depart and did them no harm. At another place where the explorer's landed the natives stole oars and a drum and made hostile demonstrations, which finally resulted in a conflict in which Mr. Stanley's party killed fourteen and wounded eight of the natives while they were endeavoring to capture the boat of the explorers.

Our Interest in It.

Of the forty-four millions of American people, the New York York *Herald* says, probably less than half a million, counting men, women and children, are interested, in what may be called a direct personal or pecuniary sense, in the result of the November elections. The number is not greater if we count the ins, who want to stay in, the outs, who want to get in—in short, the people of all kinds of whom it may be said that "the hay at the end of the pole" makes them pull. The rest of us have a less direct, but still as equally important, interest in the result to see that only good men are elected.

THE SERVIAN PROVINCES.

An Interesting Sketch of their Bloody Progress through Centuries—Blood! Blood! Blood!

It is a sorry story, that of the Servian provinces, now trying to throw off the Turkish yoke—blood, blood, blood, riot, rapine, burning villages, violence in every conceivable form. From the day when it was a Roman province until now, it has been the seat of war. These people, from the ninth century, have been Christians, who adopted the tenets of the Eastern church. Their prosperity was marked until the fourteenth century, when, in their engagement with the Turks, Lascaris, the last king of Servia, was taken prisoner; and, with all the gentleness of the Turk toward his prisoner, the unhappy monarch was slain by Murad or Amurath—beheaded in his tent.

A long struggle followed, and the Turks spread over the land, introducing their religion, building mosques, and completely driving out the Servians, who, to the number of fifty thousand families, took flight across the Danube, and in Hungary found a home and friendly allies. As for the Bosnians, they took matters as they came, adopted the policy of peace, set aside their Christianity and took to the religion of the invader. The Huns proved to be bold and daring allies of the Servians, and more wars ensued, for the Turk was hated with the deadly hatred of opposing religions.

In the course of time, by the help of their allies, the Huns, the Servians, about the year 1450, reconquered their country, and were on the point of driving forth their invaders. Greek Christianity was about to be triumphant, when the Servians learned that their allies had embraced a new religion. This caused a separation to take place, and the Servians again yielded.

During the next three hundred years, oppression went hand and hand through the land of Servia. It was completely under the Turks, and became the battleground in the war with Hungary. It was then divided—part given to Austria, and afterward given back to the Turks. Revolt followed in consequence, and twenty thousand Servians were slaughtered. Oppression then had the rule. The people of Servia were treated like dogs by the Moslems. Arms were forbidden, the people had to salute their masters; and matters became so bad that the people took to living in the country, leaving the Turks undisputed control of the towns. Occasionally they revolted, after some bitter piece of cruelty, fled to the mountains, and took to a free-booting life, their victims for plundering being the Turks only, but these were pillaged without mercy. Their life became one of romance, for they were the idols of the peasantry; and if pursued there were so many friendly hands to give them shelter, that they lived a life of comparative impunity. Theirs was the romance of brigandage, and they lived hopeful of the fall of their oppressors, and waiting for the happy days of freedom to come. Their oppressors were little pashas, whose followers thoroughly carried out their masters' wishes. The Janissaries, too, had their reign of terror over the unfortunate people.

A hero always arises at such times in the history of a country, and the one in Servia was Kara, or Black George. He, too, was only a peasant, who became a robber chief; but his was the hand that freed Servia. He lived at a time when the Turks were meditating a general massacre of the cowering, dissatisfied, revengeful people. Kara George sent forth his proclamations; the people flocked to his side; and, with ten thousand desperate men, badly armed, victualed, and prepared, he took the field, beating the Turks by sheer valor in contest after contest, till he had completely driven them out, thus achieving the freedom of his country. Russia supported him for a time, and in his rule he showed really great qualities. Turks who had surrendered were massacred wholesale, and to all the race he was a most bitter and vindictive foe. Neither relative nor friend was spared who opposed his laws, even his own brother being by his orders hung; but in spite of difficulties he displayed all the qualities of a great man—a man of resource and quickness to appreciate opportunities.

In 1812 Russia withdrew its support, and the consequence was that the State of Servia lost its coherence, and dropped rapidly to pieces. The Turks, who renewed their attacks, became the masters once more, and Kara George had to flee for his life, leaving behind Milosh Obrenovitsch, one of his chief officers. This man made terms with the Turks, for opposition was soon found to be useless as the treaty was signed, the Turks broke it in every way, and behaved at Belgrade with the most fearful atrocity. Christians were impaled by the hundred, children slaughtered, women outraged, and a general massacre was carried on.

In 1830, after a fifteen years' war, the Servians were in a position to make good terms with their oppressors. The terms were that the Turks should hold six fortresses alone in the country, having no right elsewhere; the management politically was placed beyond them, and the only claim they had was that of a yearly tribute. Milosh now became acknowledged prince of Servia. He was, after all, but a peasant, and behaved with all the rough injustice of a barbaric chief. He was guilty of the folies of the rude and illiterate—making his servants into high officials or military leaders; insisting upon buying land at his own price; having his own productions sold higher than the market price, and behaving a good deal like the proverbial beggar on horseback. He was treacherous, unjust, and bloody in the extreme. He got Kara George into his hands, caused his murder, beheaded wholesale, and seized upon the lands of those who appealed to him for justice. This could not go on for long, and the result was that, after a period of misrule which lasted for eight years, he was deprived of his power, and Milan, his son, reigned in his stead.

Death removed this prince in a very short time, and his next son, Michal, took the reins of government, and he held them for four years, to be expelled in his turn, as his father had been deposed before him. This time the race of the original liberator was chosen—Prince and Kara George's son, Alexander Georgeovitsch, became ruler. He kept his place for sixteen years, and only abdicated by order in his turn.

The Servians then had been looking back for a successor, and they recalled old Milosh to the throne, in memory of his former deeds. This man, although eighty years of age, was full of vigor and strength of mind, ruling the land well till he died, about a year afterward, and making way for Michal, who succeeded to the reins of government once again. Disturbances with the Turks occurred spasmodically, the most important being the bombardment of Belgrade. At last, Michal fell beneath the assassin's knife, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Milan, then only a boy.

The prince has succeeded to a turbulent reign. He is now but a young man, but imbued with the traditions of the daring feats of his ancestors. One of the past traditions of his people relates to the doings of Stephen Durban, and connected therewith is the hope of forming a grand kingdom after the overthrow of the Turks—a kingdom whose neutral boundaries would be the Danube, the Mediterranean, the Bosphorus, the Black and Adriatic seas. There is plenty of room, then, for ambition; and the Servians are essentially an ambitious people—proud, overbearing, and entertaining a supreme contempt for their more civilized neighbors. They are high Tories of the most ultra class.

European Turkey.

Dr. Yakshich, of Belgrade, a great authority on the subject, estimates the population of European Turkey, exclusive of the principalities, at 8,000,000, of whom 3,000,000 are Sclaves. Add to this latter 1,500,000 Servians and Montenegrins and we have 4,500,000 Sclaves among a population of 9,500,000. The number of Mohammedans is estimated by the same authority at 3,380,000, and although these are inferior in number to the Christians they possess all the advantages to be derived from holding the reins of power.

CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE.

Graphic Account of His Battle and Death.

Thomas Harrington, a returned soldier of General Custer's expedition, now on Governor's island, gives to the New York *Herald* this account of Custer's charge and death:

We found General Custer lying partly on his right side, hatless and bootless; his uniform was stripped of its gaudy trimmings, his pockets turned inside out and their contents missing; his face was uninjured, but upon his body were several bullet wounds, any one sufficient to cause instant death. These wounds must have been inflicted at close quarters, and after he fell. Across Custer's breast laid, face downward, the semi-nude corpse of a sergeant of the Seventh cavalry, whose name I cannot recall just now. This poor fellow was robbed of everything but his undershirt; the crown of his skull was knocked away, his ears cut off, his left leg chopped asunder, and the rest of his frame perforated with rifle balls.

Tom Custer's heart was literally dug out. The Indians appeared to have vented their savagery upon his remains. We could barely lift them up intact, they were so hacked up with knives. Tom used to be very open in his prejudice against the Sioux. Because of this fact his body was, perhaps, the most mutilated.

"How was it that his brother, the general, escaped similar treatment? The Indians may never have a more implacable foe," the reporter observed.

"Oh, they were afraid of him dead as well as alive. His body was the only one that met a soldier's end, and his uniform the only one that was, with the exception stated, left undisturbed."

"Was there much scalping practiced?"

"Very few of the slain had hair long enough to scalp. We noticed those who had hair enough were scalped, while those whose hair was too short were either beheaded or brained. The savages must have been exasperated where scalping was an impossibility. They varied the monotony by cutting off noses, ears, limbs, and perpetrating other indignities, and conducted the butchery with method at times, for we would come across a pile of heads here, or a stack of arms and legs there, and so on. As a rule, however, noses, ears, heads, and limbs were scattered all over the battleground. Some of the heads were impaled on poles stuck into the ground for that purpose. In three or four cases the amputations were performed with surgical neatness; in all others mere chopping was the manner."

"But how could have all this butchery been so complete in the brief interval that elapsed before the termination of the battle and the arrival of your force twelve hours after?"

"It could only have been accomplished by the squaws and their young ones, for the warriors had their hands too full harrassing Reno, who had turned up just too late to succor Custer."

"What about the armament of Custer's men?"

"The savages got away with every gun, pistol and sword, and every morsel of ammunition that remained. I tell you, sir, the stripping was astonishingly thorough. The only items they discarded were underclothes and shoes; boots they were partial to, generally appropriating the tops only by cutting off the bottoms. They even made off with the colors of the regiment."

"They must have captured many of Custer's horses?" suggested the reporter.

"They managed to carry away over one hundred and fifty in good condition, and the dead and dying of the animals were stripped of their bridles and saddles."

"Was General Custer's horse killed?"

"No, sir; we succeeded in recovering the poor brute, a handsome light bay, alive. We found it limping along in a dense brushwood, some distance from the battlefield; a section of its bridle was still on its head, but its saddle was missing. After the general fell off the beast must have plunged into the thicket and been overlooked by the enemy. The bay's sides were lacerated by the brushwood, which explained the absence of the saddle; this may have been picked up by a straggling Sioux. General Custer fell early in the fight, for his horse could not have escaped capture otherwise."

"Were all of Custer's dead accounted for?"

"All but Second Lieutenant Harrington of Company C. It is believed that he was taken prisoner and borne away for torture. We identified every officer in the command, the bearded privates we had considerable difficulty in identifying, their heads being mixed up and scattered around; only privates were beheaded."

"In deserting their villages it is understood that the Indians abandoned a vast quantity of stores and property," remarked the reporter.

"That is true, sir; but what they did leave behind more than compensated for what they carried off from the battleground. The abandoned stores were agency supplies, principally, and the abandoned property buffalo robes. Custer's horses, arms and clothing they preferred to their own comparatively valueless packs. They can be reconciled to the loss of the buffalo skins, well aware that they will not have an opportunity for trading off the same at any of the agencies this winter at least."

Oh! Don't, Papa.

An unnatural father at Davenport, Iowa, took his little baby girl, three years old, and, going out on a raft, deliberately and in the presence of several witnesses, took the child, who was screaming at the time, by the arms and dipped her in the water, drawing her back and forth, with her head under most of the time. A Mr. Ott and one or two others, who were sitting on the levee, saw the operation and sang out: "What do you mean; do you want to drown that child?" The scoundrel paid no attention to them, and after taking the child out of the water and setting her down on the raft for a few minutes, she attempted to run away from him, screaming with terror: "Oh, don't, papa." Again did this heartless father grab his little one and dip her in the water again and then set her down on the edge of the raft. The men again remonstrated with him, and for the third time he grabbed the little innocent thing, who was nearly dead with fear and almost strangled with water, and dipped her in the river. About this time a skiff came along, and the attention of its occupant was called to the actions of the monster, who by a slow process of torture was trying to drown his child. The boat steered for the raft, while at the same time the beast of a father set the little one down on the edge of the raft, and he made an attempt to get away. A large crowd had gathered, and while some ran to the child on the raft, who, from its position, was in danger of falling off, others ran after and captured the man, and it was almost decided to take swift vengeance on the fellow, but better counsel prevailed, and he was turned over to an officer, who took him to jail. When the child was picked up it was nearly drowned, and could scarcely cry, but it was taken to a house near by, medical attendance summoned, and in a short time was restored to consciousness.

A Test.

In Vicksburg, Miss., George Conerly was brutally murdered by Elias Garner. When the body was about to be buried a fresh egg was placed in the right hand of the corpse, under the curious superstition that the murderer would appear and sit upon the grave of his victim the first night of his interment. A number of people waited at the grave during the long watches of the night, and came into town toward morning with the averment that the murderer did come in truth.

CHINESE NATURE.—Mr. Margary was long enough in China to learn that "it is the nature of Chinamen to give in to anything which asserts its superiority. A kick and a few words in his own tongue telling him he is an ignorant boor will make a common Chinaman worship you. Singly or in small groups they are the pink of civility, but a mob is rather dangerous."

IN A PERSONAL WAY.

What Stanley Says About his Expedition Into Africa—Interesting Incidents.

From the interior of Africa Stanley writes to a friend as follows: Come with me to my lodgings now. I lodge in a hut but little inferior in size to the chief's. In it is stored the luggage of the expedition, which fills one-half. It is about six tons in weight, and consists of cloth, beads, wire, shells, ammunition, powder barrels, portmanteaus, iron trunks, photographic apparatus, scientific instruments, pontoons, sections of boat, etc. The other half of the hut is my sleeping, dining and hall room. It is as dark as pitch within, for light cannot penetrate the mud with which the wood work is liberally daubed. The floor is of dried mud, thickly covered with dust, which breeds fleas and other vermin, to be a plague to me and to my poor dogs. I have four youthful Mercuries, of ebon color, attending me, who on the march carry my personal weapons of offense. I do not need so many servants to wait on me, but such is their pleasure. They find their reward in the liberal leavings of the table. Did they not minister to me they know they would have to subsist on their rations, and they have such capacity of distension in their stomachs that would shame the veriest glutton in Europe. If I have a goat killed for the European mess half of it suffices for two days for us. When it becomes slightly tainted my Mercuries will beg it and devour it at a single sitting. Just outside the door of my hut are about two dozen of my men, squatted in a circle and stringing beads. A necklace of beads is each man's daily sum wherewith to buy food. I have now a little over 160 men. Imagine 160 necklaces given for food each day for the last three months; in the aggregate the sum amounts to 14,400 necklaces; in a year it will amount to 58,400 necklaces. A necklace of ordinary beads is cheap enough in the States, but the expense of carriage makes a necklace here equal to about twenty-five cents in value. For a necklace I can buy a chicken or a peck of sweet potatoes or half a peck of grain. I left the coast with about 40,000 yards of cloth which, in the States, would be worth about twelve and a half cents per yard, or altogether about $5,000; the expense of porterage as far as this lake makes each yard worth about fifty cents. Two yards of cloth will purchase a goat or a sheep, thirty yards will purchase an ox, fifteen yards is enough to purchase a day's rations for the entire caravan.

These are a few of the particulars of our more domestic affairs. The expedition is now divided into eight squads of twenty men each, with an experienced man over each squad. They are all armed with Snyder's and percussion lock muskets. A dozen or so of the most faithful have a brace of revolvers in addition to the other arms.

We have had four battles since we left the coast. The first occurred in Iturn with a desperate set of savages, rivaling the Apaches in ferocity and determination. The battle lasted three days. I lost twenty-one men killed. Their lost was thirty-five killed and some hundred or so wounded. Twice we made a clean sweep through their country, burning and destroying everything we came across, and would have liked to exterminate the wretches had not my mission required my duty in another direction.

On whole we were as successful as lamb. I would prefer paying tribute and making these savages friends rather than enemies. But some of these people are cursed with such delirous ferocity that we are compelled to defend ourselves. They attack in such numbers and so sudden that our repeating rifles and Snyder's have to be handled with such rapidity as will force them back before we are forced to death; for if we allow them to come within forty yards their spears are as fatal as bullets.

Just think, I had twenty-one men killed in one day, and but one wounded! The spear makes a frightful wound, while their contemptible looking arrows are deadly weapons. I have for the sake of experiment sent an arrow almost clean through a bullock at twenty yards, and the arrow head is so barbed and gashed that if a man is wounded a large piece of tortured flesh must be cut out ere it is extracted. We had a narrow escape lately. We were but twelve in our boat's crew, the savages several hundreds. As they came down to attack I ordered the boat to be shoved off, which was done so rapidly that with the impetus they had given it they were themselves carried into deep water, and only myself in the boat. I had to keep the beach clear of the rascals, and I emptied my elephant rifle, double barreled shot gun and revolvers at them, while the men swam with the boat off shore in water infested with crocodiles. None of us, thank fortune, were injured, but each of us had some narrow escape to relate from whizzing spears and arrows.

State Fairs and Expositions.

Connecticut State fair, Hartford, September 12 to 15. S. M. Wells, secretary.

California State fair, Sacramento, September 18 to 23. Robert Beck, secretary.

Chicago Industrial exposition, Chicago, September 6 to October 9. I. P. Reynolds, secretary.

Des Moines, Iowa, Burlington, September 19 to 22. E. C. Parsons, secretary.

Illinois State fair, Ottawa, September 1 to 9. S. D. Fisher, secretary.

Indiana State fair and exposition, Indianapolis, September 25 to October 18. Alex. Heron, secretary.

Iowa State fair, Cedar Rapids, September 11 to 15. John R. Shaffer, secretary.

Massachusetts State Agricultural Society, Boston, no fair. Chas. L. Flint, secretary.

Michigan State fair, Jackson, September 18 to 22. C. F. Kimball, secretary.

Kansas Agricultural Society, Topeka, no fair. Alfred Gray, secretary.

Kansas City exposition, Kansas City, Mo., September 18 to 23. D. L. Hall, secretary.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society, Lexington, no fair. James I. Miller, secretary.

Minnesota State fair, St. Paul, October 3 to 8. R. C. Judson, secretary.

Nebraska State fair, Lincoln, September 25 to 29. Daniel H. Wheeler, secretary.

New Jersey State fair, Wamly, September 18 to 22. P. T. Quinn, secretary.

New York State fair, Albany, September 11 to 15. T. L. Harrison, secretary.

Northern Ohio fair, Cleveland, September 11 to 15. Samuel Briggs, secretary.

Northeastern Iowa fair, Dubuque, September 4 to 8. M. S. Robison, secretary.

Ohio State fair, Columbus, September 4 to 8. J. H. Klippart, secretary.

Oregon State fair, Salem, October 9 to 15. E. M. Waite, secretary.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, no fair. D. W. Seiler, secretary.

Southern Ohio fair, Dayton, September 25 to 29. John A Miller, secretary.

St. Louis agricultural and mechanical fair, St. Louis, October 2 to 7. G. O. Kalb, secretary.

St. Joseph Agricultural exposition, St. Joseph, September 25 to 30. J. T. Imbrie, secretary.

West Virginia Central Agricultural fair, Clarksburg, September 19 to 21. George Bastable, secretary.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, September 11 to 16. W. W. Field, secretary.

A Good Work.

Jennie Collins has done a good work at her Boffin's bower in Boston this year. Over eight hundred and twenty-five women were helped to employment, some of them so destitute that they first had to be clothed; from sixty-five to eighty-five partook of the free dinners daily during the winter, for which $850 were given, $22 of it coming from the convicts in the State prison, and many sick and old people were fed at their homes; $1,555 were given for other purposes. Miss Collins estimates the number of shop girls in the city at 30,000, half of whom live in lodging houses.

THE CROW ALLIES.

How They Feel About Fighting the Sioux—Ready but Not Very Anxious.

It was announced at the supply camp by Indian couriers, says a *Herald* correspondent, that some 450 Crow Indians would arrive on their way to join General Crook. Lieutenant Clark, of the Second cavalry, had been left behind in order to take charge of these warriors and scouts. As soon as the Crows arrived the lieutenant went to work to get them into fighting shape. They had come with old men and boys, and a small number of squaws, and required reorganization. Nothing could be more picturesque than the appearance of these Crows, and their splendid physique quite dwarfed the soldiers of the garrison. The chiefs and old men assembled, and having passed the pipe listened to a few words to the point spoken to them by Lieutenant Clark through an interpreter. The orator of the Crows, Blackfoot, a splendid man, over six feet high, rose and replied with the dignified grunts of his race. He said he had traveled far, and was hungry, and that as soon as he had eaten he would then talk with the white chief. He and his tribe had come down to fight the Sioux, and recover from them the land which belonged to the Crows, and when he had eaten he would have a talk.

In order to put the Indians in good humor one day's rations were issued to the noble red men, and soon the chiefs were engaged in the work of distributing, which they appeared to do with order and fairness. The scene, however, was far from giving a high idea of the Indian race. As the groups lay around patiently waiting their share of sugar, bacon, hard tack and coffee, men, boys and women amused themselves hunting in each other's raven locks and evidently relishing the captured game. There is a strong mixture of cleanliness and squalidity in the Indian's diet. But as he never seems to change his underclothing he has at all times an odor repugnant to our olfactories. When the serious business of eating had been accomplished the chiefs and leading men assembled before Lieutenant Clark's tent and discussed the grave question as to whether they would proceed further on the warpath, although they professed great desire and willingness to fight the Sioux. When it came to the question whether or not they would proceed to Powder river they showed a strong desire not to move one inch. They were full of brave words, but when it came to deeds it was too much.

Another question, the savages felt they were the masters of the situation, and meant to do very much as they pleased. It was evident they neither feared nor respected the United States army, although they were not too proud to crouch down about the tents while the white man was eating in the hope of being invited to share the meal. The proposition clearly put to the Crow chiefs was whether or not they were willing to go down the river under Lieutenant Clark, scouting the left bank as far as Powder creek; but they managed to evade this issue with great cunning. They would go by any road except the one they were asked to go, and though they professed great desire to meet the Sioux, they were very careful to avoid coming in contact with him. This being the state of their minds, their picturesque council by the camp fire broke up with a promise that in the morning they would give a final reply. Gouid Heart, the chief soldier, came to say that even if the chiefs would not go he would get a number of the young men together and would go with them. The matter was talked over and smoked over during the night, but the morning found our Crow friends in the same chicken hearted frame of mind. At first they said the young men would go on, and asked how many days' rations they would get, and being told five they seemed contented. Then they wanted ammunition. This they were told would be issued to the young men who were going on the warpath, and when asked how many would go, they said they would see as soon as the young men who had gone in search of the ponies returned. Then they demanded that the ammunition should be given to the chiefs to be distributed among the whole tribe, and afterward they would inform the white chiefs how many of the young men would accompany them. As it was evident they were only endeavoring to obtain supplies of food and ammunition without making any return, the cool proposition was properly rejected, and as it was evident that the Crows had not intention of entering on the warpath Lieutenant Clark embarked his dismounted soldiers in Lieutenant Reed's Mackinaw boats and proceeded down the river to rejoin General Terry's command.

A Generation on the March.

A generation on the march from the cradle to the grave is an instructive spectacle, and we have it carefully presented to us in the report by Dr. Farr, an English physician. Let us trace the physical fortune which any million of us may reasonably expect. The number, to begin with, is made up of 511,745 boys and 488,255 girls, a disproportion which, by-and-bye, will be redressed by the undue mortality of the boys, and will be reversed before the close of the strange, eventful history. More than a quarter of these children will die before they are five years old—in exact numbers, 141,387 boys and 121,795 girls. The two sexes are now nearly on a level. The next five years will be much less fatal. In the succeeding five years—from ten to fifteen—the mortality will be still further reduced. Indeed, for both sexes, this is the most healthy period of life; the death rate, however, is lower for boys than for girls. There will be some advance in deaths in the next five years, and still more in the five which follow, but 634,045 will certainly enter on their twenty-sixth year. Before the next ten years are at an end, two-thirds of the women will have married. The deaths during that period will be 62,052, and of those no fewer than 27,134 will be caused by consumption. Between thirty-five and forty-five a still larger "death-toll" will be paid, and little more than half the original band—in exact numbers, 502,915—will enter on their forty-sixth year. Each succeeding decade, up to seventy-five, will now become more fatal, and the numbers will shrink terribly. At seventy-five only 161,124 will remain to be struck down, and of these 122,599 will have perished by the eighty-fifth year of the march. The 38,565 that remain will soon lay down their burdens; but 2,153 of them will struggle on to be ninety-five, and 223 to be one hundred years old. Finally, in the 108th year of the course, the last solitary life will flicker out. Such, then, is the average lot of a million men and women.

How They Live.

Some of the most crushing dandies who loaf in the parlor door at the fashionable hotels at Long Branch, Olive Logan tells us, when the Saturday night "hop" is on, faultless in attire and killingly eyeglassed and mustached, might be traced to humble abodes in the back region behind the theatrical scenes when they saunter homeward in the hour approaching midnight. They sometimes condescend to join the dancers on the floor, and they bathe at the fashionable hour with great assiduity, but where they eat and sleep can only be conjectured. They are just as well bred, well mannered, and well appearing gentlemen as any at Long Branch, and are just as well received by what is there called society.

The Invincible Book Agent.

A certain physician, in Cleveland, has a large card hung up in his office with these words printed thereon: "Book agents and peddlers charged $5 an hour for conversation." The other day a book agent came, and was just beginning a rigmarole about "the latest and best work on ——," when the physician pointed to the card. He read the words over but once, when he handed the physician a $5 bill, and was about to commence operations again, when the man of medicine said: "Take a chair, please, and keep your money. Hand me your subscription book." He has now bought a brace of Derringers.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Congressional nominations: Iowa, eighth district, Andrew Hastie, Greenback; Illinois, eighth, Greenbury L. Fort, Dem.; Illinois, tenth, John H. Hungate, Dem.; Michigan, ninth, John H. Kilbourne, Dem.; Michigan, first, Henry M. Duffield, Rep.; Virginia, third, G. C. Walker, Conservative; Ohio, sixth, Frank H. Hurd, Dem.; Alabama, fifth, R. T. Sigon, Dem.; Missouri, twelfth, John M. Glover, Dem.; Pennsylvania, twenty-fifth, Geo. A. Jenks, Dem.; West Virginia, second, R. F. Martin, Dem..... Secretary Morrill has concluded a contract with the syndicate (headed by the Rothschilds and embracing the principal American bankers), by which it is to take $40,000,000 of the new four and one-half per cent. loan at gold par less one-half per cent. commission..... There is no hope of Cardinal Antonelli's recovery. He was the Pope's chief adviser..... In the free-to-all race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Goldsmith Maid won the first heat in 2 16¾, distancing Lulu, Smuggler and Judge Fullerton, all of whom acced very badly. Bodine was the Maid's only contestant for the other heats, which were trotted in 2.18½ and 2.20..... S. W. Crawford, a quack doctor, confined in jail at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., for poisoning a citizen, was taken out at night by a masked mob and hanged..... The final heat between the crews of the Atalanta club and Columbia College, for the amateur championship, at Philadelphia, resulted in a foul, and on a second attempt one of Columbia's boys was disabled by cramps, and the Atalantas pulled over the course alone.

The White Cross steamer C. F. Funch, from New York for Antwerp, was burned with her cargo. No lives were lost..... Mr. Marratt, of Bodine College, walked from the top of Mount Washington, N. H., to Portland, Me., a distance of ninety miles, in a day..... The funeral of Speaker Kerr took place at New Albany, Ind. The gathering of sympathizing friends from Kentucky and Indiana was very large..... Prince Milan, of Servia, declared to the foreign consuls at Belgrade that he wished for peace..... As the murderer Murphy was hanged at Dayton, Ohio, the rope broke and he fell full length upon the scaffold. As he was pulled up a second time he grasped the sheriff in a death grip, and it required the exertions of several men to release it. He died hard.

The Trade savings bank of New York city has been closed by the bank examiner on account of a deficiency of $20,000..... A race for $2,000 between the yachts Ina and Frolic, on Lake Michigan, resulted in a victory for the Frolic..... Gen. Terry and Cook have discovered an Indian trail two miles wide, which is the largest ever seen on the prairies. They are following on after the savages, but competent judges doubt their ability to come up with them, as the Sioux are extremely well mounted..... A conflagration in Savannah destroyed a block of buildings known as Kelley's and Stoddard's. Loss, $200,000..... The Spanish authorities unearthed a conspiracy against King Alfonso at Pampeluna and two sergeants of the army were immediately shot for high treason..... George Adams, a young man who was much praised recently for saving a railroad train from going down an embankment near Fairport, N. Y., by discovering men removing a rail, on which he signaled an approaching train, has been arrested for removing the rail and confesses to the crime. He acknowledges throwing a train off the track on the Lake Shore road, and removing a rail where a train was totally wrecked a few days after. His object was to put the company under obligations to him, in order that he might get a situation..... A fire in New York destroyed the immense sugar refinery of Ockercshausen Bros. and the petroleum warehouse of Libby, Bartlett & Kimball. Loss, $400,000.

Several of the persons engaged in the lynching of one Williams, at Augusta, Ga., have been arrested and held for murder..... Francisco Peralto attempted to ride 105 miles in five hours in Buffalo, using California horses, but failed in the attempt by seven minutes..... Forest fires are numerous throughout the Middle States..... The American hosiery mills, at Amsterdam, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Loss heavy; insurance, $80,000..... The Turks gained a complete victory after a fight of two days at Nissa..... A mob at Ning-Koue-Fou, China, attacked a Catholic church while the congregation were at worship, throwing combustibles into the edifice and slaughtering the worshipers as they sought to escape..... A coal wharf in Elizabethport, N. J., was destroyed by fire, and seventy-five cars containing four hundred tons of coal were either burned or fell through into the river. Loss, $50,000; no insurance. ..... Congressional nominations: Pennsylvania, twentieth district, John Walls, Dem.; Arkansas, second, W. F. Slemens, Dem.

Congressional nominations: Pennsylvania, eighth district, Hiester Clymer, Dem.; sixteenth, O. H. Reighard, Dem.; twenty-sixth, L. A. Mackey, Dem.; twenty-ninth, A. G. Egbert, Dem.; twentieth, J. S. Thompson, Rep.; first, John S. Thackera, Dem.; second, Chas. H. Gibson, Dem.; third, Samuel J. Randall, Dem.; fourth, John J. T. School, Dem..... The annual report of the Massachusetts Hoosac tunnel line places the total receipts for the year ending July 1, at $79,391 and the expenses at $44,705. In the last half year freighting has almost doubled..... The four strongest companies in the broken coal combination sold at auction in New York 500,000 tons of coal at prices averaging about $2.10 a ton below previous rates..... Spain is to send twenty-four thousand men to Cuba before winter. They will be armed with Krupp guns..... The revolt in San Domingo still continues. The town of Azua having declared for Baez has been blockaded by the government..... The president of the state of Costa Rica, Panama, has been deposed by the military, and Herrera put in his place temporarily. ..... The block in San Francisco, bounded by Brannan, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, was almost entirely consumed by fire, rendering homeless over two hundred poor families. The losses will aggregate $500,000.

The great international four-oared contest at Philadelphia was contested by so many crews that it was necessary to divide them up and row three in a heat; the victors of one day being the contestants for the next. The first heat was rowed by the Eurekas, of Newark, N. J., Argonautas, of Bergen Point, N. J., and the Dublin University crew, and was won by the Eurekas in 9.26½; being a complete surprise, as the others were the favorites. The Yale College crew won the second heat over the Vesper and Crescent crews, of Philadelphia, in 9.02¾. The Columbia College crew won the third heat in 9.11, beating the Elizabeth crew, of Portsmouth, Va., the Quaker City crew having withdrawn. The fourth heat resulted in a victory for the Beaverwycks, of Albany, over the Falcons, of Burlington, N. J., and Duquesnes, of Allegheny City, Pa.; time, 9.14. The Malta crew, of Philadelphia, withdrew from the fifth heat, leaving an easy victory for the Watkins (N. Y.) crew, whose only competitor was the Pennsylvania crew, of Philadelphia; time, 9.06¾. The sixth heat was contested by the most formidable of all the crews, namely: London rowing club, and Northwesterns, of Riverdale, Ill., the Atalantas, of New York, withdrawing on account of sickness. The Londoners won in 8.55, the Northwesterns making 8.59¾. The seventh heat was an easy victory for the Cambridge (England) University crew over the Oneidas, of Burlington, N. J., in 9.06¾. In the second day's races, in the first heat the Eureka crew was beaten by the Beaverwycks in 9.07. The Columbia crew having withdrawn from the contest of the second heat on account of sickness, left an easy success for the Watkins crew over Cambridge in 9.01¾, the stroke of the Englishmen giving out before reaching the goal. The third heat was contested by the London crew and Yale College four, and resulted in a victory for the Londoners in 8.51¾; Yale being but one second behind. The time was the fastest ever made on the river, and was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd of spectators. The last of the series was rowed the third day by the Londoners, Beaverwycks and Watkins. Although the race was generally conceded to the foreigners, to the surprise of every